

I THANK MY GOD I SPEAK WITH
TONGUES MORE THAN YE ALL.

SEDALIA BAZOO

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CHILD LABOR.

Now that the tariff organs have won the election on false issues, they have a little time occasionally to point out some of the evils of protection. For instance, the New York Press is horrified at the growing employment of children in protected factories and other works and says it must be corrected. It calls on the manufacturers all over the country to obey the laws which are on the statute books in twenty-eight states, but are only enforced in two states. It says:

It is the duty of those who believe in the American system of protection to agitate the question of child labor until public sentiment demands legislation for the protection of children against the greed of those who are willing to sacrifice human life to add to their worldly gain. It is the duty of the state to look after its future citizens. To neglect to do it is suicidal.

And yet the Press knows perfectly well that child labor grows as naturally on the protection tree as peaches grow on peach trees. It is part and parcel of this gospel of insatiable greed. It begins the moment protected industries are planted in a state and it grows into a monstrous evil as those industries grow in wealth and strength.

If you don't believe it, compare Kansas or Missouri as they are today, with Massachusetts, the oldest state in the union to enjoy the "blessings" of protection. In Kansas, out of the whole number of laborers in manufactures, ninety-two and one-half per cent are men, four and one-half are children and only three per cent are women. The wives and mothers are in their homes and the children in the schools.

But in Massachusetts, which Kansas and Missouri are taxed to support, only sixty-five per cent of laborers in the manufactures are men, while Pennsylvania has 30,000 children engaged in constant and wearying toil.

This tells its own story. As protected industries grow in the west, children will be driven more and more into the factories to satisfy the greed of protected barons. Child labor is the natural adjunct of tariff greed. Children and women in the Fall River district have driven male labor to the wall and reduced it to the scale paid in England to-day.

THE DEERING BILL.

The Missouri house of representatives Thursday passed the high license bill reported by the criminal juris prudence committee and was a significant victory for the high license advocates. What disposition the senate will make of the bill when it reaches that body remains to be seen. In order that the readers of the BAZOO may understand the salient features of the bill, we give the outline furnished by the Tribune, which may be regarded as authentic:

Section one defines a dramshop-keeper as a person licensed by law to sell intoxicants in less quantities than five gallons, and no person of bad character or who has been twice convicted of violating the law can obtain a license. The second and third sections are intended to break up drinking clubs and operating two or more places under one license.

Sections four, five and six relate to the application for and granting of license. In cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over the granting of license is placed in the hands of the police commissioners. Otherwise, county clerks retain the power they now hold. No one can obtain license except resident citizens, and bond must be given to obey the laws and pay fines and penalties.

Section seven fixes the rate of license for six months, as follows:

State not less than \$25 nor more than \$200; county not less than \$250 nor more than \$400. The amount is to be determined by the power granting the same. Municipal or city taxes are graded as follows for six months as the lowest figure permissible: Of five hundred inhabitants, \$50; over five hundred and less than one thousand, \$100; over one thousand and less than two thousand population \$150; over two thousand and less than five thousand, \$200; over five thousand and less than ten thousand, \$250; over ten thousand and less than twenty thousand, \$400; over twenty thousand and less than fifty thousand, \$550; and not less than \$725 in cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants.

Section eight fixes the qualification of a dramshop petitioner as a resident taxpayer and voter. Other changes of importance prohibit the keeping of a dramshop outside of incorporated cities and villages. Dramshop-keepers are not permitted to keep billiard, pool and card tables, or other devices of amusement, and they are not allowed to keep minors about their places of business, or furnish or deliver under any pretext intoxicants to a minor.

The police regulations provided by the bill are strong and far-reaching. Circuit and criminal judges are required to give special instructions to grand juries to inquire into the manner in which the dramshops are conducted and to inquire of the police and other officials concerning violations. It is made a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 to open a saloon on Sunday.

There are numerous other restrictive features strengthening the old law, but those noted are the most important. Altogether, the law could hardly be made more severe than it is in regard to police regulations.

OVERDONE PIETY.

Those who desire a very quiet Sabbath should live among the tombs or engage Anthony Comstock to become a fellow citizen with them. In a general way it may be said that this world is very tired of alleged "reformers" of the stamp of Mr. Comstock, but Summit, N. J., has reached the height of weariness.

No newspaper can be bought now in Summit on Sunday, no carriage hired, no faces shaved unless the masculine owners thereof can handle the razor themselves. All this the Summit people suffer because it suits Anthony Comstock and serves to feed his morbid desire to make other people wretched. The blue laws passed in an age when it was regarded a pious act to make others suffer for the glory of the religious opinions of the majority admirably aid this sort of persecution.

This section of the country is destined to hear of Mr. Comstock ad libitum while he is spared to make virtue herself seem hideous by the red fire he persists in burning at her feet to draw his fellow sinners' attention to her.

If the startling information is true that the Oklahoma boomers are intending to destroy all the railroad bridges and trestles leading into the Territory, in order to keep all rival immigrants out from the fertile lands which they expect to gobble, there would seem to be urgent need of prompt and drastic measures on the part of the military authorities in the much vexed Oklahoma region. Apparently the boomers are a bad lot anyway.

There is a great deal of pathos in the farewell letter written by the poor man who committed suicide in Central Park, New York. He concluded his statement by saying: "I am tired of living. I have made application for work, but was refused because I did not belong to the knights of labor, who are wholly responsible for this act of mine."

Another bank cashier has gone to Canada—this time from Anoka, Minn.—and managed to take with him about \$100,000 of other people's property. In this particular case there was the less excuse for letting him have the chance to do his stealing, as he had become involved in a domestic scandal last summer.

A former attache of the Chinese Embassy at Washington who has returned home, urges retaliation in kind for the expulsion of the Chinese from America and sneers at the American navy. We may yet hear of a fleet of junks sailing through the Golden Gate intent on opening the port of San Francisco to the Oriental world.

Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Bothwell might as well have paired and gone fishing last Thursday when the Deering bill came to a vote in the house. The result would have been the same.

While Sedalia is building so many fine churches, she ought to erect a manufactory once in while. Churches are good things, but they don't furnish work for the poor.

It is truly sad to see our esteemed evening contemporary grow moist around the eyes when it talks about possible reduction of city expenses. Boo-hoo!

Sedalia ought to start a manufactory about the time the government building gets started.

GOING A-COURTING.

A Glance at Men and Women Before and After Marriage.

Most boys, when they reach the larger figures of their teens and can feel the first approach of a coming mustache, deem it incumbent upon them to "go to see the girls," and these same girls are equally impressed with the idea that it is their duty to be seen. Both parties instinctively, though perhaps unconsciously, put themselves in a course of deceiving and being deceived. The boy tries to conceal any roughness that may adhere to him, and exercises a studious anxiety to "put the best foot foremost." If he be habitually vulgar or profane of speech, he is careful to keep them from appearing. Should he be easy to give way to anger or addicted to indulge in slanderous or sarcastic speeches, he strives to keep these failings from the knowledge of the girls. In one word, his first purpose in courting is to please, and he is far more solicitous to appear what he thinks the fair one would have him be than to make known what he really is. He wants to be voted a nice young man. We fear that, in many instances, he cares less about being than about seeming this.

The girls, on the other hand, are equally anxious about how they will seem. They wear the sweetest smiles, and express the most amiable sentiments. They carefully hide it away that they are ever impatient, or fretful, or disposed to give way to any ugly passion—that they are ever perverse in temper or given to slang in speech. Thus the courtship is carried on by each with the determination to put forward whatever will please, and to keep back whatever will displease. Each one goes, more or less, masked, and each produces an impression more or less false. After marriage—if marriage should be the ending of the courtship—the disguises are dropped, and the disillusioning is often very painful. Many a wife finds that he whom, as a beau, she admired for his gentleness and sweetness of disposition, is a coarse tyrant; and many a husband finds that the amiable belle does not always make an amiable wife. But it is no certain proof of hypocrisy that we find persons different from what they once appeared. Change of environments make great changes in people, and circumstances do alter cases.—Cor. Sunny South.

—Suspected a Trap.—"Here's an article headed 'Marvelous Escape of a Distinguished Citizen from a Horrible Death,'" said the dutiful daughter, who was reading the morning paper to her invalid father. "The friends of Mr. J. Alpheus Bramble were shocked on learning a few mornings ago that—" "Jane," interrupted the irritable parent, "before you read any more of that you will oblige me if you'll look about half way down to the bottom of the article and see what patent medicine it's advertising."—Chicago Tribune.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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E. H. N. Hosen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

\$250,000 To loan in Sedalia and vicinity on Central Missouri farms. \$200 and up. Very lowest rate daily. F. Housh, 410 Ohio Street.

SHELTER FOR FOWLS.

Keeping Poultry in Cheap Buildings at Some Distance From the House.

Most farmers have no buildings specially designed for the fowls they keep. They allow them to occupy the farm and stable with the cattle and horses. This plan is very objectionable in many respects. All fowls are dirty creatures. Their droppings are scattered on every place they pass over and are deposited under their roosts. They are so offensive that they ruin every kind of food they touch and render the air in a building unfit to breathe. They are very valuable for manure, but it is likely to be lost if it is scattered about a barn or horse-stable. Hens will eat much of the grain that is fed out to animals if they are kept in the same building with them. They will also "hide their nests" in hay-mows, and in many cases they will not be found till the eggs they contain are spoiled. They will sometimes hatch out a lot of chickens in a nest on a scaffold, from which they will fall out and be killed. If there are rats about a barn they will be likely to eat many eggs.

Persons who put up buildings for the special use of fowls are likely to spend so much money on them that their investment is unprofitable. They use the designs furnished by poultry books and papers, which are intended for those who keep fowls for pleasure rather than profit. They supply these buildings with "all the modern improvements" found in first-class city residences. The boxes for nests are all in this same style and are arranged in uniform rows. For some reason fowls do not take kindly to these expensive and ornate structures. They behave like Indians quartered in a palace. Their chief desire appears to be to make their escape. They want more freedom and a greater variety of nests. They have everything their owner thinks they need. There is no reason why poultry-houses should be made ornamental unless they are to stand in a town or city where they will attract considerable notice. No one but a poultry fancier cares for a splendid house to shelter fowls.

There are good reasons for putting up buildings on farms expressly for the use of fowls and for locating them at some distance from the house and barn. If more than a hundred hens are kept on a place there should be more than one building, as very large flocks are seldom profitable or healthy. Probably it would be better to restrict the number of full-grown fowls kept in one flock to fifty. In a newly-settled part of the country where farmers are likely to be poor a poultry-house must be made of cheap materials. A building made of turf has many advantages. It is very cheap, is warm in winter, and cool in summer. It can be covered by straw placed on poles. These will form a roof that will shed rain and keep out the cold. It will require no ventilation, as air will circulate through the straw. It should stand on a dry place, so that water will not collect about it. A floor is not necessary. The ground between the walls can be covered with sand or gravel. The roosts can be fastened into the turf walls. Frames for glass windows can be set in them.

A building that will accommodate from 50 to 100 hens can be made of boards and scantling for about \$20. This sum will buy the lumber for a building 20 feet by 12 and 6 feet high from the sills to the eaves. On the south end there should be a door of the ordinary size for persons to enter, with a window on each side. It is also well to have two windows on the east side. Under the windows should be small sliding doors for the fowls to pass through. The north and west walls should be made tight to keep out the cold wind. In each gable should be a small sliding window for ventilation when the weather is warm. Some shelves for nests can be put in each corner of the building. Half-barrels turned on the side and sunk a few inches in the ground are good for making suitable places for nests. Nail-kegs and cheap boxes can also be used for the same purpose. Some hens prefer to deposit their eggs in a dark place. To accommodate them large boxes may be fastened to the outside of the building and small doors cut to afford a passage to them.—Chicago Times.

The Foot Gear of Kings.

A curious museum has just been opened at Dresden. In it are collected a number of boots, shoes and slippers in which Emperors, Kings, Queens, Princes and other august or famous persons have some time or other trodden the path through life. Among them are a pair of boots worn by Napoleon I. at the battle of Dresden, on April 27, 1813, and a pair of white satin shoes, embroidered in gold, which the same great Emperor wore on the day of his coronation; another pair of strong leather boots which belonged to the famous French Marshal, Murat, afterwards King of the Two Sicilies; a pair of high heeled boots of Marie Theresa; boots of the philosopher, Kant, and many others, forming a curious assembly. If the promoters of the museum have any energy they will not find it difficult to increase their curious collection considerably and to make it one of the sights of

Dresden. But they must search both highways and byways for their treasures; thus, for instance, they might perhaps obtain an interesting article from the good nuns at Nazareth House, Hammersmith, who preserve a large comfortable-looking slipper of the late Pope under a dainty glass case in one of their large rooms.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE CENTURY PLANT.

Description of a Beautiful Specimen Owned by a Boston Man.

A fine specimen of the century plant has been in the family of Thomas F. Galvin, the Boston florist, for eighty-two years, and was known to have been eighteen years old when they acquired it.

Its cactus-like, tough green leaves were about three feet long, five inches wide and one inch thick at the stalk; shedding the accustomed pulque, or sweet syrup on which Mexicans get drunk, and containing a filament, which is almost invisible, and yet so strong as almost to require the horrid shears of Clotho to divide it; and so remained and continued to be for ninety-nine years and ten months.

Suddenly, last June, it heard the bells of a new century ringing, and knew its own knell, and shot forth flowers with which to strew the grave where it soon should lie. Its greatest height for ninety-nine years and ten months was about three feet; yet now no longer was it to be held down to earth, but rapidly projecting a greener stalk from the center of its foliage, it sent it skyward at the rate of six inches a day until it attained the height of twenty-seven feet, without a branch, a tall and beautiful rod, green and bamboo-like. Then, like Aaron's rod that budded, it spread forth clusters of honeysuckle-shaped whitish flowers without odor, as if it would not deign to indulge in anything so ephemeral as a perfume; and these were extended east and west, south and north, on slender branches from its top, all still pointing upward.

It seems to be reproduced by seed, though of the latter it never fails to give an annual supply which dies in the pod. Only by cutting can it be propagated, as was man in the person of Eve, issuing from near his heart that he might love her, and under his arm that he might protect her. Like the one-hoss shay, 'twill live one hundred years to a day and then droop, decay, descend, drop, disappear. This kind of plant was introduced in European gardens about 1568, and flowered in France for the first time in 1605, and at Hampton Court about 1714. These plants were from fifteen to twenty feet in height. Since that time the plant has flowered in cultivation in all the principal parts of the world where horticulture is promoted.

The largest plant recorded is that which bloomed at the King of Prussia Garden, the flower stem reaching forty feet in height. This species is not only an ornamental plant, but is important as an agricultural plant. From its leaves and roots it furnishes a strong fiber, which is used in making twine, paper and various articles, bags of coarse cloth. Humboldt describes a bridge of 130-foot span over the Chimbo in Quito. The main ropes, four inches in diameter, were made of this plant. The fresh leaves sliced are often used as food for cattle, making it as a whole one of the most useful of Mexican plants.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Unique Time Table.

General Superintendent Adams, of the Fitchburg road, has a unique time table that is a little more extensive than those used on other railroads in the country. It consists of a large board, nine feet long by six feet high, suspended on a substantial standard. It is painted black, and is divided lengthwise by narrow yellow lines into twenty-four divisions, representing the hours of the day, while other lines divide it horizontally into miles. Four inches are allowed to each hour, and one-half inch to each mile. On one side the names of the fifty-nine stations from Boston to North Adams, inclusive, appear at the proper distances apart. Colored threads are stretched across the board to represent the several trains—red for passenger trains, blue for express freight trains, and white for ordinary freight. Black-headed pins indicate each stopping place of the several trains, and small circular tags at the terminal bear the number of the train. By following a thread representing any specified train, its location at any hour is readily seen, as well as the schedule rate of speed per hour. Whenever it is desired to change the running of a train a rearrangement of the pins is easily made, thus showing at a glance whether the proposed change will interfere with any other train.—N. Y. Sun.

How to Take a Woman.

He (on the brink of a proposal)—I like your charming sex so much, you know; but really, I don't know how to take a woman.
She (willing to help him on)—I think I can tell you.
"How?"
"For better or for worse."—N. Y. Tribune.

DISEASED BLOOD.

Humors, Blisters, Sores, Scabs, Crusts, and Loss of Hair Cured

Terrible Blood Poison. Suffered all a man could suffer and live. Face and body covered with awful sores. Used the Cuticura Remedies ten weeks and is practically cured. A remarkable case.

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and of I would say to any one in the same condition, to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity.
E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

Covered with FURUNGS 17 years. I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case.
L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Dug and Scratched 33 years. I got Mr. Dennis Downing ten years better. I have dug and scratched thirty-eight years. I had what is termed eczema, and have suffered everything, and I feel a number of doctors but got no relief. Any body could have got \$500 had they cured me. The CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. God bless the man who invented CUTICURA.
CHENEY GREEN, Cambridge, Mass.

Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c. Soap, 25c. Resolvent, 50c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "Sent for 'How to Cure Skin Diseases.' 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

Relief Instantaneous. Cure Rapid, Radical, and Permanent.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, or of motion, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes through the system attacks every vital force, and injures the most robust constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all, and in the hands of a competent and trustworthy physician, and a hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head, chest, and lung troubles, and obstructed breathing, and rapidly moves the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the sense of smell and taste, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver, and kidneys.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHIC SOLVENT, and IMPROVED INHALER, all in one package price, \$1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Sold everywhere.
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ACHING SIDES AND BACK.
Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and weakness, relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA and Eucalypti Plaster, the first and only instantaneous painkilling strengthening plaster.

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The Leading Physician, Surgeon, and Specialists in the West.

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The only Reliable Dispensary for the Speedy and scientific Cure of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Loss of Energy, Vitality, Mental and Physical Decay, Self-Abuse, Impotency, Pimples, etc., resulting in Impotency, Loss of Power, uniting or Marriage, society and Business, private v. permanently cured. 4-164417

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors occurs Thursday evening, April 18th at 8 p. m.

—Boy's Prayer Meeting held in the Association Parlor to-day at 2 p. m., in charge of Mrs. O. C. Jacobs, and Percy A. Harker.

—Mr. W. D. Fellows will lead the Gospel Meeting for Men this afternoon at 3 o'clock; his subject is the "Risen Saviour." This meeting will be held in the Young Men's Parlor and a cordial invitation is extended to all young men.

For the relief and cure of the inflammation and congestion called a "cold in the head" there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for colds in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptom, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic, catarrh and hay fever after all other modes of treatment have proved of no avail.

Perfect Sight.

As thousands can testify, there is nothing so much to be desired as perfect sight and perfect sight can only be obtained by using perfect spectacles. C. G. Taylor, our home optician, exercises great skill and patience in fitting these needed spectacles with care and comfort to the wearer. 12-111417